

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

By the death of Admiral Farragut the world loses the greatest naval hero of the age—one who by the brilliancy of his achievements more than sustained the historical prestige of the navy of the United States, and who, whether amid the crash of battle on the Mississippi or in Mobile Bay, as the honored guest of the princes of Europe, among his fellow-citizens, or in the retirement of his own home, was ever distinguished by the quiet dignity, the unassuming modesty, and the refined courtesy of a true gentleman. Admiral Farragut was the beau ideal of a naval commander. He knew not the name of fear, and he was as bold in the conception of his plans of battle as he was skillful and daring in their execution. He struck hard blows and he struck to win, and the cool, determined valor with which he led the van of battle inspired those under his command with confidence to follow his blue pennant wherever it might take them. Although his death was not unexpected, it will be a great blow to the nation, which cannot but mourn to behold the heroes who upheld the honor of the flag during the darkest days of the rebellion dropping away one by one; and among the great men who led the Union forces to battle during the war for the preservation of the National Government, David G. Farragut was the peer of the greatest. In another place we give an elaborate sketch of the deceased Admiral's career, so that it is unnecessary for us to refer particularly in this place to his great achievements, and we merely offer this brief tribute to the memory of one of the bravest, noblest, and purest minded public men of our day and generation.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The French army continues to fall back before the victorious Prussians without daring to risk another battle. The despatches of yesterday and to-day indicate that they have abandoned Metz and Nancy, and have fallen back from the line of the Moselle to that of the Meuse. It is not unlikely that if the Prussians continue to follow up their success with as much vigor as they have done hitherto, the French will next be compelled to retreat upon Paris and make a final and desperate stand for the defense of that city. If they are heavily reinforced, however, or if they are able to reunite their now divided army, they may be able to check the victorious Prussians and to push back the tide of war towards the frontiers again. The Prussians, although they have the prestige of victory, are now operating in a hostile country, and are operating at a certain disadvantage. That the Prussians have been able to drive their antagonists before them as they have is a striking proof not only of the demoralization of the French army and the incapacity of the Emperor as a military leader, but of the unprepared condition of France to inaugurate a war with the strongest military power of Europe. For years past the world has been informed that the French army was not only the bravest, but the most perfectly drilled and thoroughly organized in Europe. The ability of some of its generals has been proved upon well-fought battle-fields, and with all the advantages that they had as the aggressive party, it was confidently expected that the beginning of the war would be marked by Prussian reverses. The French army was the first to take the field, but it lost a week in inactivity, instead of striking a prompt and decisive blow at the outset, and the Prussians were thereby given all the time they wanted to bring their army to the frontier and to gain the tremendous advantage of the first victory.

One supreme reason for the success of the Prussians thus far is superior generalship; but the defeat of the French appears to be due in no small measure to their want of preparation. At the battle of Woerth they were without a commissariat, so that the men were compelled to fight upon empty stomachs, and they also appear to have been unprovided with a proper supply of ammunition. Such a state of affairs reminds us of the way things were managed for the Union army in the Bull Run days of our civil war; but while there was every excuse for us, there is none whatever for the French.

The Emperor has been preparing for this very contest for the last four years; he knew that it must come some time and was merely waiting for a pretext to commence hostilities. Under these circumstances, for the French army to be obliged to go into battle without provisions or ammunition is enough to make us doubt all the wonderful reports that have been spread abroad as to the perfection of its organization, and that something is radically wrong is shown no less by the victory achieved by the Prussians than by the utter inability of the French to rally so as to offer them battle with some prospect of success.

Since the above was written reports have been received of a great battle at Metz, in which the Prussians were again victorious. If this is true the retreat of the French to the line of the Meuse probably partakes of the nature of a rout and the demoralization of the Emperor by a terrified and infuriated nation is likely to be the next news of importance we will receive.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR PRUSSIA.

The Republican press of this country has, from the outset of the present European war, manifested remarkable unanimity in favoring the cause of Germany, and some of the Democratic journals have recently ascribed this attitude to partisan motives. This allegation is at once false and ridiculous, and it would have scarcely been made if a few leading Democratic organs, like the New York World and the Boston Post, had not committed the blunder of betraying a partiality for French interests and a desire for the triumph of Napoleon. Having shocked the German wing of their party by this display of deference to the opinions and wishes of the Celtic members of the Democratic fold, they are now striving to extricate themselves from their dilemma by an unfounded charge against the Republican journals.

It is natural and perfectly proper that men of both parties or of each party should differ in their views of a European conflict, which is not necessarily connected with American politics. But there are so many obvious reasons why our citizens should sympathize with the Germans, that few unbiased minds have remained uncontrolled by them. One of the strongest is that Napoleon stands before the world to-day convicted of a base betrayal of republicanism in France; and for this offense, if no other, we would delight in his downfall. Liberal Frenchmen at home and abroad see in his impending dethronement a large compensation for all the misfortunes he has brought upon his country, and this feeling is naturally shared by the Republicans of the United States. The Republican party of Spain regards the Emperor as the most dangerous enemy of their cause in that country; the ill-starred Mexican expedition reminds us of the efforts of this Imperial upstart to establish monarchical institutions on our continent, and to menace our own Government; while in France a long line of imprisoned, exiled, and executed Republican patriots are avenged by the German triumph. Seeking power by false professions of liberalism, and wielding it with despotic sway, Napoleon incurred the undying hatred of every man who understands what true Republicanism is; and while we cherish no feelings of ill-will towards the people of France, we devoutly trust that they may be rid of their tyrannical master.

Aside from this cause for desiring the overthrow of the infamous man who for an insufficient cause hurried his country into a war for which it was not prepared, and then from purely selfish motives became the marplot of his own camp, ties of race connect the great body of the Americans with the Germans, and in a national contest evoke their sympathy. Germany is to a very large extent the fatherland of all white Americans who are not of Celtic origin. The fact that some of their ancestors tarried for a time in England before seeking homes on this side of the Atlantic does not change their true nationality, nor weaken the force of the aphorism that "blood is thicker than water." As German sympathizers with us in our late war, the bulk of Americans sympathize with her in the hour of her tribulation. It has long been the policy of France to divide and conquer the great people living on her eastern borders, but since the course of modern events has tended to promote their union, we believe it will be better for both nations that this union should be perfected and perpetuated than that German dissensions should forever tempt French ambition, and thus cause bloody wars.

If true republicanism ever gains a solid footing anywhere in Europe, we believe it will be in Germany rather than in France; and looking at the conflict from this point of view, it is better that Germany should triumph than that Napoleon should gain a new lease of power, which he would undoubtedly use for despotic ends. But even if German republicanism is too vague a dream to be worthy of present consideration, it is a well-known fact that in both France and Spain Napoleon's downfall is regarded as a necessary preliminary to any serious attempt to establish republican institutions in those countries.

The hero of Strasburg and Boulogne and the author of the coup d'etat has sacrificed the happiness of millions to his dream of establishing Cæsarism in the nineteenth century, and it will be one of the greatest triumphs of modern civilization to dispel this dream, through the irresistible advance of the German armies.

There is a certain sardonic humor that savors of Bismarck in the proclamation issued by the King of Prussia which announces that "should Napoleon persist in the forcible expulsion of Germans from France, no measures of retaliation will be adopted by him, as it would be unfair to punish men who belong to a country cursed with a Bonaparte for a sovereign." Bismarck has outwitted Napoleon both in the Cabinet and the field, and he can afford to show his contempt for such an antagonist and his pity for the French people who have submitted so long to such a man. Whether the French will appreciate his sympathy or not is another matter, for the occupation of French soil by the Prussians is as much a disgrace as if the war was against the French nation and not against the individual Bonaparte who has led it into its present difficulties, and the danger to the Prussians now from a united France eager to repel a hated invader, rather than from the broken-down politician who has been attempting to play the part of Cæsar.

CITY ITEMS.

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING NOW TO BE CLOSED OUT AT GUARANTEED LOW PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.

Half-way between BENNETT & CO., FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. TOWER HALL, No. 215 MARKET STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweler at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of jewelry and silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of the American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FOURTH EDITION

WHERE IS MACMAHON?

The Mysterious Battle.

More Revolutionary Excitement.

Troubles in Spain and Italy.

A Republic for Both Countries.

Rioting at Marseilles.

"A Bas L'Empereur!"

A Melancholy Fete Day.

FROM EUROPE.

Where is MacMahon?

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The *Monde* reports Marshal MacMahon at Toul. The *Constitutionnel*, however, says he is at Nancy.

Edmond About is still missing, and it is feared he has been killed.

Steamship Pennsylvania Burned. LONDON, Aug. 15.—The steamship Pennsylvania was destroyed by fire here late on Saturday evening.

The Battle near Metz. LONDON, Aug. 15.—A second pitched battle is reported as having occurred near Metz this morning, in which the Prussians were victorious.

Troubles in Italy and Spain. LONDON, Aug. 15.—Revolutionary movements of a formidable character have recently occurred in Italy as well as in Spain. Proclamations establishing republics in both countries are hourly expected.

Rioting at Marseilles.—The Prussian Successes. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The *Telegraph* has the following:—

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Disturbances of a serious character have occurred at Marseilles and Lyons. Crowds collected in the streets shouting "A bas l'Empereur!" Three persons are reported killed. A very strong rebellious feeling is manifested, and serious fears are entertained of trouble to-day, this being the Emperor's fete day.

Advices respecting the Prussian flank movement upon Metz are confirmed by the statement that the German troops hold Pont-a-Mousson.

The Latest Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 15.—Consols, 93½; for money and account. American securities firmer and higher. Five-twentieths of 1862, 87; of 1863, old, 86; of 1864, 85; 10-40s, 84. Stocks firmer and higher. Erie, 17½; Illinois Central, 100; Atlantic and Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—1200 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Western Flour, 24s. 8d. Pork dull at 119s. Tallow, 44s. 3d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bids for Treasury Coal. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Bids for furnishing 700 tons white ash and 100 tons Lykens Valley coal to the Treasury Department, opened this morning. The bidders were all Washingtonians, and the bids ranged from \$2.70 to \$7.50 per ton for white ash and from \$1.50 to \$2.75 for Lykens Valley.

Out of thousands of volunteer officers in the navy during the war there remained only eight on July 1, namely:—One acting lieutenant, one acting master, one acting ensign, one acting surgeon, and three acting assistant surgeons.

The President did not return to-day as expected.

Obituary. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Elizur Hart, ex-President of the Orleans County National Bank, at Albion, died there on Saturday.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Chang and Eng Returned to this Country.—French Surgeons Will Not Separate Them.—Chang Becomes Paralyzed.

On Saturday last Chang and Eng, the Siamese Twins, accompanied by their sons, James Bunker and Albert Bunker, returned from their tour through Russia and Europe. On arriving they repaired immediately to Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, where a reporter visited them.

On arriving at Chang and Eng's room, the doctor entered softly and quietly introduced the reporter. Both were requested to take seats near the couch on which they lay. The doctor, who is an unusually self-satisfied Englishman, Chang's arm was swathed to his wrist, and his side and one of his legs were paralyzed, and he was unable to move.

The doctor's opinion of the probable condition of Eng in the event of his brother's death, is decidedly in favor of Eng. He believes that the death of one will not necessarily injure the other's any more than the amputation of a limb should have any effect on the human body.

He asserts that no vital part exists in the large mass of flesh and gristle connecting the bodies of Chang and Eng. He believes that the only cause of their not being separated by those surgeons who proposed to operate on them was either their natural unwillingness to live apart, or fear of death in case the operation did not succeed.

Chang and Eng have each five sons living, but only two of these accompanied them on their tour. The eldest of the two is an intelligent and well-informed young man, who seemed deeply interested in newspaper matters, and was very inquisitive in making out all the details of the tour.

His name is John M. Bunker. His cousin, named Albert Bunker, the son of Eng, is a chubby lad of thirteen, and very talkative with any inclined to indulge his garrulous propensities, and very eager to say funny things. When Chang's health improves the party will leave at once for their home in North Carolina, where they will lead a retired life on their own farm.

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

Further Particulars.—The Accident the Result of Gross Carelessness.

We find the following details of the disaster to the Coney Island steamer, *Norwalk*, in a New York paper:—Both vessels were going at great speed, and the force of the concussion slightly altered the course of the schooner, whose bow swung round and cut deeply into the hull of the *Norwalk*, stopping her engines. Then a scene of the wildest confusion

ensued. The women shrieked, and one, it is said, was so terrified that she threw her child, a baby in arms, into the sea. The men rushed in all directions seeking some mode of escape, and fought and struggled with each other in their anxiety to get on board the schooner.

Many persons, it is confidently asserted, were knocked into the sea by the first shock and were not rescued. One man, who played a prominent part in striving to restore something like order, says that he saw eight men and a child fall overboard, of whom only two were rescued. His testimony is confirmed by other passengers, who assert also that both Wilson, the captain, and Sealer, the pilot, were under the influence of liquor, and incapable, and that when the accident happened the command of the *Norwalk* was assumed by a seafaring man named Collins, who is now a hotel-keeper in this city, and who had previously jumped over the side and saved a man from imminent death.

Several other deeds of personal daring are recorded. A Mrs. McDonald and her child fell into the water, and she held herself up by a man named Biddle, who contrived to grasp a rope that was hanging over the bows of the *Lady Ellen*.

It is also reported that Dan Kerrigan, a well-known sporting character in the Bowery, rescued several persons. It is said that the lamps of the *Norwalk* were not lighted, and that the collision could easily have been avoided.

When the excitement was at its height the tug boat *Howard*, Captain Leonard Kipp, came up to give what assistance she could, and the passengers on board the *Norwalk* clung to the captain to come close. Others, who had more presence of mind, told him to keep off, or his small craft would be swamped by the numbers who would crowd into him. Ultimately the *Lady Ellen* took in all and received about 150 of those on board the *Norwalk*, when a hawser was thrown to the *Howard*, which proceeded to tow the *Norwalk* toward Red Hook. But the danger was not yet over, for a hawser was given that the latter vessel was sinking. Fortunately the hawser was premature, but there was little time to lose. She was taken to Burt's wharfe, close to Red Hook, where her passengers were disembarked, and they had scarcely done so before she sank to the bottom of the river. The schooner was ultimately towed by the *Howard* to the Brooklyn slip of the Hamilton ferry, where her remains were left.

It would seem, from the statement of passengers, that at least six if not eight persons were drowned. The passengers have it is said, formed a committee, who will shortly appoint a place for a general meeting, when the whole matter will be discussed, resolutions passed condemning the conduct of the captain, and steps taken to ensure a thorough investigation into the calamity.

SUIT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

Three Thousand Dollars Claimed for a Horse. William H. Stark, agent of the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York, has commenced a suit in the Circuit Court against T. S. Grant to recover \$3000 for the loss of his horse, Wyandotte Chief. The President has an agent named William Elliott, who has charge of his farm, and on the 14th of May the plaintiff contracted with the latter for the keeping of the horse on the pasture. While there he was killed by a vicious animal, and its off hind leg broken. It is from the receipt on the 4th of June. Plaintiff applied for payment and endeavored to effect a compromise before resorting to legal proceedings, but could get no reply to a letter which he sent to the President on the subject, and he placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Noble & Hubbard.

General Dent states that the President did not receive the letter.

The time of the Wyandotte Chief on the road with a broken leg was 92.

Deputy Sheriff Valentine waiting on the President to serve a notice of the suit. *Massachusetts Republican*, Aug. 15.

MARRIED.

DREW—MARR.—On the 11th instant, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Alexander Fullerton, Mr. W. N. DREW to Mrs. MARY ANN MARR, of this city.

REK—SQUER.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at the Parsonage, No. 323 Federal street, Mr. JACOBUS REK to Miss CAROLIE E. SQUER, of this city.

DIED.

ABROT.—On the 14th instant, LAVINIA ABROT, a pupil of the Institution for the Blind, aged 31 years.

ALDEN.—On the 14th instant, WILLIAM ALDEN, Sr., in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, August 16th, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, near Oxford Church. Interment at Cedar Hill.

KELLY.—On Saturday evening, the 14th instant, WILLIAM P. KELLY, aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Charles Kelly, Kellyville, Delaware county, on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Charles Church.

ROGERS.—On the 14th instant, EDGAR R. ROGERS, son of William and Jane K. Rogers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1225 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday, August 11, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET, Have largely increased their stock of

DIAMONDS

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS,

OPALS AND CAMEOS.

In Mountings of exquisite style, carefully prepared by the most skillful Workmen.

They also call particular attention to

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY

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CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESTNUT Street.

Particulars from circulars. \$10 to 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER STREETS.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the evening. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

H. Y. LATHEBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 109 S. TENTH Street. The Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 420 Chestnut street. \$500

CHEGARA'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 8. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. J. D. HERRICK, Principal. \$10 to 1

ORLANDO FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its twenty-sixth year September 1. Terms, \$250. For circulars address J. GRIER RALSTON. \$10 to 1

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians at Metz.

Germans Expelled from Paris.

Poor Carlotta's Reason Returns.

She Awakes to Napoleon's Ruin

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New Banking Law.

FROM EUROPE.

Austria and Transylvania. VIENNA, Aug. 15.—The Austrian Government denies having moved troops to the Transylvanian frontier, as has recently been reported.

M. Duruy, recently Minister of Public Instruction, has volunteered as a private in the French army.

Germans Expelled from Paris. BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Hundreds of German families have been expelled from Paris. Many of them have just reached Cologne. Subscriptions have been opened for their relief in different parts of Germany.

Prussian Retaliation. PARIS, Aug. 15.—Twenty French citizens of Worth have been shot by Prussians in retaliation for cruelties said to have been inflicted on wounded German prisoners.

Poor Carlotta. LONDON, Aug. 15.—It is said that the reason of the ex-Empress Carlotta has been reawakened by the great events now transpiring on the Continent, and that she manifests the deepest interest in the war.

The Prussians Swarming about Metz. LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Prussians have arrived at Vignot, a few miles from Metz, and are swarming up the Moselle. The French blew up two bridges at Vignot to check the rapid advance of the Germans.

MacMahon at Strasburg. PARIS, Aug. 15.—Thirty thousand troops of Marshal MacMahon's corps, who were cut off from the French army and believed to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, have arrived at Strasburg in safety.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Liability of Shipbuilders to Taxation. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The recent instructions of the Internal Revenue Office suspending the collections of taxes on shipbuilders' sales at Norfolk, Conn., are intended to apply generally to all shipbuilding districts. The question of the liability of shipbuilders to tax under section 1 of the act of March 31, 1865, is being now considered by the Internal Revenue Office, though claims for the refunding of tax on already paid on shipbuilders' sales, founded upon the non-liability of shipbuilders to taxation, will not for the present be entertained.

The Supply of Bullion. DR. R. R. LORIMER, late Director of the Mint at San Francisco, leaves Washington to-day under instructions of the Treasury Department to make an examination of all questions connected with the supply of bullion, and the assaying and coining of the precious metals.

The Issue of Gold Notes. The Comptroller of Currency will in a day or two issue a circular with relation to the organization of national banks for the issue of gold notes, which will incorporate the different sections of the act providing for the redemption of the three per cent. loan certificates and for the increase of national bank notes, approved July 17, 1870, having reference to the subject, besides other general instructions with regard thereto. The circular states that the national banks for the issue of gold notes are to be organized in those cities or States where business is transacted chiefly or entirely on a coin basis. But in other cities or towns of the Atlantic, or Western cities, it is not at all probable that such institutions would be profitable or satisfactory to the stockholders. Banks for the issue of gold notes are to be organized in the original law on that subject.

First Parties subscribing to the capital stock, not less than ten per cent. of the capital stock of association, after which the organization certificates should be prepared, forms for both of which are included in the circular. A certified copy of the articles of association and the original of the organization certificate should be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency. The cash paid in must not be less than fifty per cent. of the capital stock subscribed. The amount of bonds to be deposited must never be less than \$30,000, nor less than one-third of the paid-up capital of the bank.

Every fifty per cent. of the capital is paid in a certificate of the officers and directors of the bank is to be made in a form prescribed by the circular. Before taking any decided steps for the organization of a bank, parties are requested to correspond with the Comptroller of the Currency. Applications may be made by others, and letters should state the locality where the bank is required, naming the city or town, the population, a general estimate of the kind and amount of business, the names of the principal parties who propose to organize the bank, with information as to their character and pecuniary ability. The minimum capital with which a bank can be organized is \$100,000, and the general provisions of the act is one hundred thousand dollars.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Destructive Fire at Quebec. QUEBEC, Aug. 15.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday morning. The foundry and machine shop of Mr. BROWN, who occupies the premises at the residence of Mr. & Sons. One hundred men are thrown out of employment and a large contract for the Inter-colonial Railway will be delayed. The loss is \$25,000, insurance, \$10,000.

In the last great fire at St. Roches the value of university property destroyed was \$125,000. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec is in a dying condition.

RUGBY ACADEMY.

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS. No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.

2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.

3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.

4. A carefully organized Primary Department.

5. Special features: a commodious, airy, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at L. S. & W. L. BROS., No. 222 CHESTNUT Street.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court. PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

W. STRONG.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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